THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 22 JUNE, 1833. [NO. 2251.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

IN consequence of the abrupt withdrawal of the GENTLEMAN who was to have personated the principal character in LOFTY PROJECTS, and other unforeseen circumstances, the Managers are reluctantly compelled to postpone the Performance 'till Friday, the 28th Instant, when the Amateurs will have the honor of representing the laughable Farce of THE VILLAGE LAWYER, to conclude with THE SLEEPING DRAUGHT.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre on Thursday the 27th., and Friday the 28th Instant.

Boxes.....	6 Rs.	Upper Boxes.	3 Rs.
Pit.....	4 Rs.	Gallery.....	2 Rs.

Green Room, 21st June, 1833.

FIRST BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE Subscriptions to the above institution fall due on the 1st Proximo.

W. NICOL, AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

RAMPART ROW,
20th June, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NASSERWANJEE EDULJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to be granted to PESTONJEE EDULJEE, the Executor named in the said Will.—All persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 21st June, 1833.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુમબઇવાલો પારશી મરનાર નશરવાંનજી એદલજીનાં છેલાં વીલ અથવા વશીએતનામાંનો અખતીઆર લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુમબઇની જુદીકેટરની સુપરીમ કોરટમો એ મરનારનો વીલમો નામ દાખલ કરીને ઠેરવેલો વકીલ પેશાતનજી એદલજી એ અરજ કીધીછે જે મકને મલે એ વા [illegible] નાં બાબશાતા શતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ [illegible] કોએ તેનાંઓને અકેર થાએ [illegible] ૨૧ મી જુન ૧૮૩૩ *

પા ચ
વકીલ.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE of CALCUTTA, are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on the usual terms.

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 27th May, 1833.

NEW NOVELS.

LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL ROMANCE,
Uniform with the Waverly Novels, and handsomely bound in Cloth, price Rs. 4 each volume.

"THE GHOST HUNTER AND HIS FAMILY,"
By the author of the the O'Hara Tales; forming the first monthly volume of,
THE LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
EDITED BY LEITCH RITCHIE.

Also,

"SCHINDERHANNES, THE ROBBER OF THE RHINE."
Forming volume 2nd, and "WALTHAM", a Novel, forming volume 3rd.

[redacted]

ON Wednesday next, the 26th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs FRITH BOMANJEE, AND CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms, an extensive and varied assortment of useful goods, consisting of very superior Jean, Jeanettes, India Jeans, Striped Drills, Satteens, White Thicksets, Moleskins, white and coloured; coloured Cantoons, Mock Waistcoat Quiltings, English Shawls, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, 72 Kegs of Fresh Yellow Paint, an Invoice of Smyth's Tooth Brushes, in sets, *Superior* Hair and Nail Brushes; Gentlemen's Fashionable white Hats, Handsome engravings, an assorted Invoice of whips, Handsome Blue and White Dinner Services for 24 persons, a valuable assortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's Tools, recently imported, containing double and single smoothing Planes, Jack Planes, Planch Iron and Moving, and Phillister Plane, Cast steel, Hand Saws, Hand Rymer, Countersink, and Turkey Slips, pairs of Compasses, Sets of Gauges, Brad Awls, Chisels, Nail Punches, Panel Saws and Files, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An assortment of large and small Burmese Boxes and cups,—considered curious.

AND AT NOON,

A very superior Cape Horse, 9 years Old, and well broke to Harness, with any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

FOR SALE—A Bengal built Shigrampo, by Stewart, recently imported; price 1,000 Rs.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. have for sale,

The Refugees in America, by

Mrs. Trollope.....	3	vols. Rs.	20.
,, Buccaneer.....	3	,, ,,	20.
,, Chelsea Pensioners....	3	,, ,,	20.
,, Memoris of Dr. Burney.	3	,, ,,	28.
,, Memoirs of Lewis XXIII	2	vols.	18.

ALSO,

The Landscape, Missionary, Comic Annual, the Amulet, East India Register for 1833, and various handsomely bound and coloured Albums.

FOR SALE by Public Auction at Noon, on Wednesday next, at the Rooms of Messrs FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. a High Caste Brown Arab colt, 3 year old, 14.1 high, fine temper, and promises well as regards his future qualifications. He may be seen and particulars made known, on application to the Advertizers.

SALE by Auction.—BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next, 25th Instant, will hold their usual public sale and dispose of chiefly without limit, the undermentioned goods, viz:—A small Invoice of Sadlery, consisting of Hunting, Racing, and Side Saddles, Spare double and single Bridles, Martingales, Stirrup Leathers, Head Stalls, Girths, &c., Buggy and Riding whips, about 70 dozen of Ripe Hodgson's, and 30 dozen of Bass's Beer, 30 boxes of real Manilla Sigars, elegant Dinner Services of Queen's ware, of various colours, s[illegible] great variety of Pic[illegible] ware, Wines and Liquors [illegible] a variety of useful Household [illegible] and at 1 P. M. a few serviceable Buggies &c. Saddle and Draught Horses.

Forbes Street, 22d June, 1833.

FRESH OILMAN'S STORES.—BECK and CO. beg to invite attention to a small invoice of Oilman's stores they have received for sale on Commission, imported by one of the last arrivals, and comprising as follows, viz:—Hams, Pine Cheeses, Pickles, Walnut and other Ketchups, Harvey and Beef-steak Sauces, Olives, Capers, Salad Oil, Mustard, Herrings in Kegs, Ox tongues, Fresh Salmon, &c. &c. All of the best description from the well known house of Dickson, and meriting attention.

Forbes Street, 22d June, 1833.

FOR Sale—An Elegant new London built Stanhope, by Davies, of Whigmore Street, highly meriting the attention of any one in want of a substantial and fashionable conveyance. Apply to BECK AND Co.

Bombay, 22d June, 1833.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.

BECK AND CO. have the pleasure to notify the receipt of the Seeds Advertized in this paper of last Saturday, and would recommend early applications for the same, the quantity being very small.

Forbes Street, 22d June, 1833.

ENGLISH Grey Hounds, thorough bred, and well trained, and just imported; be had on application to BECK and

Forbes Street, 22d June, 1833.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Son of the late MOHOMED ALLY KHAN SHOOSTRY, who was Agent to His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, and also to MOHOMED ALLY PACHA, of Egypt, having opened a House of Agency at Bombay on the 1st of March last, respectfully solicits from the Constituents of his late Father, and the public in general, the favor of their support, which it will be his most anxious endeavour tomerit.

MEERZA ALLY MOHOMED.
Bake House Lane, 22d June, 1833.

اشتہار

مرحوم محمد علی خان شوستری وکیل امام مسقت ومحمد علی پاشائی مصر بو و پسری مرحوم مذکور مرزا علی محمد کارخانہ پیشکاری از تاریخ یکم مارچ سال حال جاری واشتہ از راہ عجز و نیاز فنز و تعلق واران اصلی وغیرہ خواستہ کاری می نماید کہ این کارخانہ را امداد نمایند تا کار اوشان را بخوبی انجام رساند

لوچ ہوس ۲۲ جون ۱۸۳۳

مرزا علی محمد

ખબર

મહમદ અલી ખાંન શુશતરી જે શી બલે આલમ મશકતવાલા જમાંમનો તથા જીજીપટવાલા મહમદ અલી પશાનો આ કતીઓ હતો તેનો છોકરો મીરજા અલી મહમદે તારીખ [illegible] લી આરય ગીઆ અ ફીનાંથી આકતીઆ પણાની પેકી ચાલુ શી વીગે તે ઘણી નમનતાજથી પોતાનાં મરનાર બાપનાં અશાલી ઘરાકોને તથા શરવે લોકોને જાંણ કરેચજે તેહો પોતે તે પેકીને મદદ કરે ને તેહોનુ કામ એ ઘણી ઘણી તરકુદથી બજાવશે *

મીરજા અલી મહમદ

બેકર હાકુશાની શેરી

તા ૨૨ મી જુન ૧૮૩૩ *

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND [illegible] Wines of superior qua[illegible] BOSAN-

Pale Sherry [illegible]

R. and Co. will regis[illegible] above Wines to be supplied, [illegible] stock may be expended from the firs[illegible] ments they may receive, and will forwa[illegible] to TODD and BOSANQUET orders f[illegible] annual supplies of the above [illegible] Wines for Individuals and [illegible] Regimental Messes. The Shipping p[illegible] of all T. and B's Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and [illegible] superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured [illegible]*aret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of [illegible] each. *Bombay, 22d Jun[illegible]*3.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN, and Co.

Brown's Cantenac Claret in	1 and 3 doz.
Cases, Rupees.....	20 per dozen.
Sauterne and Barsac, 1 ..	16 " "
Muscatel ..... 1 ..	20 " "
Epernay Champaigne, 1 & 2,	35 " "

Scheidam Gin in Cases and Carboys.

ALSO,

A few Hhds. and 6 dozen cases of Sherry of excellent quality, from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of Leith, and Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell of Edinburgh.

Church Lane, 22d June, 1833.

JUST Published—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

WINES, &c. FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, viz.

Claret in pints (imported per *Victory*)	1st growth, 15 Rs. per doz.
Ditto..Ditto, 2d	do....10.....ditto.
Pale Sherry of superior quality (Quarts).....	..24.....ditto
Old Constantia, in pints,..	15.....ditto.
Cogniac Brandy,.....	15.....ditto.
Whiskey.....	18.....ditto.
Ditto in Pints.....	10.....ditto.

Bombay, 22d June, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.
"Destournel and Co's. Medoc first Claret," landed from the *Albion*, in cases of three dozen each, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Term —Cash, and Parties out of Bombay to apply thro' their Agents at the Presidencyp

Dady's Building's, 22d June, 1823.

"GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET."

JUST landed from "*La Balguerie*," from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co. in one dozen cases. Terms cash; price 25 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 22d. June, 1833.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1833.

A few Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at 140 Rs. each.

Bombay, 22d June, 1832

MATHIES and BARROW, beg to intimate that they have just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver McCABE Watches, together with a choice selection of fashionable Jewellery.

Bombay, 22d June, 1833.

ON Sale, just landed, London PORTER, in 3 doz. cases, at..Rs. 7 per dozen.
OLD TOM, in [illegible] doz. cases, at..... ,, 25 do. do.

TERMS, CASH.

Apply to DIROM CARTER AND CO.

FOR Sale—Very Superior old Lisbon in whole Pipes, at 280 Rs. each.
Do. do. do. half do. at 145 Rs. each.
Do. do do. Fifths, do. at 65 Rs. each.
Do. do. in Bottles at 9 Rs. per dozen.

APPLY to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 22d June, 1833.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S.,

Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, by W. Mills, at .....Rs. 550 each.
Do....do.....Flint...do.....do.
Do....do.....Percussion Pistols, do.
Do....per [illegible] Percussion Pistols, do.
Received per *Lady Raffles*, direct from the [illegible]aker.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BACHOBA BALLAJEE, Prabhoo, inhabitant of Bombay, having contracted with PADREE PASCOAL LUIS, of Vurlee, to sell his oart or cocoanut plantation, situated at Purbhadavee, named Choneechee Mooltas, containing two and a half wheels, if any person or persons have any claims or inheritable right by mortagage, or otherwis he, she, or they, are requested to make the same known to the said purchaser, Padree Pascoal Luis, residing at Vurlee village, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 21st June, 1833.

NOTICE.—M. GOMES, begs to inform the public in general that he has a few copies of the Portuguese Grammar, well bound, for sale at the reduced price of 2 Rupees per copy.—Application may be made at his office.

Courier Office, 22d June, 1833.

FOR SALE,—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BHASKER LADCKOBA, has contracted to purchase from BALLAJEE DADAJEE, all that Piece or Parcel of Land with two apartments (or Gallas), in a certain Chawl or Range of Buildings, and one Cocoanut Tree, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Oart called Mallowdy, and immediately adjoining the apartments of Damother Muckoondjee. Any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritable right, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser, BHASKER LADCKOBA, at the above premises, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 19th June, 1833.

ज्याहिर खबर.

खबर दिलीजाते एसीजे भास्कर लाटकोबा यानी जमीनिचा कुटका त्यावर दोण गाले यकचालो बाधले लीं आहे त्यांतलें व एक नारेलाचे झाउ बाळाजी दादाजी पासून विकत घ्यावयाचे साटे केलें आहे ते घर बाहेरकोठ मालवडो वाडीत दामो धर मानकोजाचे गाल्या जवळ आहे, त्याजवर कोणी लोक किंवा लोकांचे घान किंवा वारसा कींवा ईतर काहीं रोनीवा दावा किंवा मागने असेल तर त्याहीं खरिदार भास्कर लाटकोबास याच घरात आजपासून चवदा दीवसाचे मुजदित कळवावें मुदत झाल्यावर कोनाचा दावा कबुल करणार नाहीं.

ताा १९ जुन सन १८३३.

TO BE LET—A commodious Bungalow with Stable and Cookroom, belonging to BHIMJEE DHUNJEE, situated at Mahaluxmee Road, opposite Major Manson's House, lately occupied by A. N. Shaw, Esq. For particulars apply to Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE AND CO., Forbes Street, No. 10.

TO BE LET—The well known airy and commodious House, situated at Colabah, late the property of JAMES MORLEY, Esq. For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and Co. in the Fort.

Bombay, 22d June, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—A commodious, airy, pleasant, upper-roomed Bungalow, opposite the Bee-hive, at Camballa, lately occupied by Colonel STROVER, Commandant of Artillery. Apply to MOODY SORABJEE VATCHA GAUDY, at his Office, opposite the Town Major's Office.

Bombay, 22d June, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers, as used by H. M. Squadron on the Coast of Arabia, the Comoro Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office,

The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 1 0 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship GENERAL HEWITT, Captain BANKIER, of 1,000 Tons burthen, is expected here early in July, and will have a quick despatch—Apply at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 22d June, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fast sailing Ship MINERVA, Captain PHILIP METCALFE, Burthen 500 Tons; has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers, and will be despatched about the 15th Proximo.—Apply to D. GIBB AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, No. 4.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE well known Ship MAJESTIC, A. LAWSON, Commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for Liverpool.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 22d June, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th June, 1833.

No. 253.—The following extracts from dispatches received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, are published in general orders:—

Letter dated 30th January, 1833. (No 12.)

Para. 1*st.* We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty, on your establishment:—

Captain Thomas Donnelly, in February.
Lieutenant Henry B. Campbell.

2*nd.* We have permitted major James Cruickshank of your establishment, to remain six months longer in Europe.

Letter dated 6th February, 1833, (No 12.)

Para. 1*st.* We have permitted lieutenant E. P. Brett to return to his duty, on your establishment.

2*nd.* Major J. Livingston of your establishment has been permitted to remain in Europe, until the month of June next.

Letter dated 27th February 1833. (No 18.)

Para. 1*st.* We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty, on your establishment:—

Captain W. Burnett,
Assistant surgeon Fraser.

2*nd.* We have granted to Ensign A. Morison of your establishment, a further extension of his furlough, for the period of six months.

3*rd.* We have permitted captain F. D. Watkins, late of your establishment, to retire from the Company's service. This retirement takes effect from the 2nd April 1831.

Bombay Castle, 15th June, 1833.

No. 254.—The following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 6th February 1833, No 11, and circular issued from the War Office, dated 31st January 1832, (No. 717) are published in general orders:—

We transmit a number in the packet, copy of a letter from the War Office, dated 1st October last, together with its enclosures, being copy of His Majesty's warrant of 30th July 1830, and accompanying circulars from the War Office dated 30th July 1830, and 31st January 1832, granting an allowance of 8*s* | 6*d* per annum from the 1st January 1832 to every cavalry soldier of His Majesty's service, enlisted previously to 31st August 1830, towards the expense of providing boots, spurs, drawers, and gloves, which now form a part of their necessaries, and we desire that due effect be accordingly given to His Majesty's said warrant.

Circular 717.
War Office, 31st January, 1832.

Sir,

It having been established by the 20th article of the cavalry clothing warrant, dated 30th July 1830, that from and after the 1st January 1832, every cavalry soldier enlisted previously to 31st August 1830, shall receive an allowance of 8*s* | 6*d* per annum in lieu of the contributions hitherto paid by the colonel out of his off-reckonings towards the expense of the soldier's boots, spurs, drawers, and gloves, I am directed to acquaint you, that the said allowance is accordingly to be charged in the regimental pay list, terminating on the 31st December of each successive year, the charge thereof to be supported by a list of the men, specifying their ranks, and the amount issued to them respectively, and vouched by a certificate from the commanding officer, that the men had enlisted before the 31st August 1830, and had received, and were duly entitled to the sums stated against their names.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SULLIVAN,
Officer commanding regiment of

Bombay Castle, 17th June, 1833.

No. 255.—Lieutenant F. Williams of the 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence until the 3 th July, to proceed to Hyderabad, on urgent private affairs.

No. 256.—The leave to Cannanore granted to lieutenant J. S. Ramsay, of the 4th regiment infantry, under date the 26th A... private affairs, is extend... next, to enable ...

...ter dated the ...13) is published in ...

...mitted the undermentioned offi... return to their duty, on your establish...

Captain T. Billamore, by the "Charles Kerr."
By ord... ant J. S. Unwin.

... the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th June, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. E. Baber leave to remain at the Presidency, for the period of one month on urgent private affairs.

... of the Right. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th June, 1833.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, first assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for one month on urgent private affairs, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th June, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Mr. C. A. H. Tracy on the return of Mr. Wathen, to the office of Persian secretary to government, to the adawlut at Poona until further orders.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL.

(Received since our last.)

BOMBAY.

Sum previously Subscribed, ...Rs. 37,720
Sir W. Awdry..... 500

TANNAH.

T. C. Laughnan..... 100
George Giberne..... 100
Richard Spooner..... 50
Edward Stracey..... 15
John Webb..... 15
H. E. Goldsmid..... 25
Edmond Montgomerie..... 100
Lieut. Whitmore..... 10
Lieut. Major..... 25
A. Remington..... 100
James Boyd..... 50

ASSEERGHUR.

Lieut. Col. Gordon..... 100
Lieut. Thomas Tapp..... 100
Assistant Surgeon Behan, 10th Regt. N. I.. 50
Ensign J. G. J. Johnstone, Do. 25

JAULNAH.

Col. Woulfe..... 100
Lieut. Willis..... 10
Cornet Kelso..... 10
Lieut. Græme, 5th Cav..... 30
Lieut. Grant, Do..... 20
Lieut. Bell, 12th Regt. N. I..... 10
Captain Wahab, 16th Do..... 20
Ensign Carr, Do. Do..... 10
Ensign Steele, Do. Do..... 10
Mr. Campbell, Do. Do..... 10

AHMEDABAD.

Henry Liddell, C. S..... 100
H. Fawcett do..... 100
G. Prendergast do..... 100
C. Crawley..... 100
R. Payne..... 200
J. Tyndall, 22d Regt..... 100
H. J. Parkinson, Do..... 100
C. Rooke, Do..... 50
Robert Lewis, Do..... 50

DEESA.

Col. James Salter, Staff..... 100
Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon, 2d Cav..... 100
Captain P. Wilson, 2d Lt. Cav..... 50
Lieut. W. Turner, Do..... 40
Lieut. V. Kennett, 21st Regt..... 100
Captain W. Cavaye, Do..... 100
Lieut. N. Lechmere, H. B..... 50
Lieut. A. R. Wilson, 14th N. I..... 100

RAJCOTE.

Lieut. Col. Farquharson..... 100
Captain W. Hammond, 3rd Lt. Cav..... 100
Cornet Ravenscroft, Do..... 20
Cornet Eyre, Do..... 10
Ensign W. Erskine..... 10
Captain W. Foquett, 20th Regt..... 15
Lieut. W. Jones, Do..... 10
Ensign J. R. Keily, Do..... 10
Lieut. W. Lang, 21st Regt..... 50
Lieut. G. E. Malett, 3rd Cav..... 100
Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th Regt..... 20
Lieut. J. H. Hibbert, 7th Regt..... 15
Lieut. J. Laing, 20th Regt..... 15
Captain S. D. Siordett, Do..... 40
Ensign E. Baynes, Do..... 10

BHOOJ.

Henry Pottinger..... 500
Lieut. Col. Hughes C. B..... 150
James Burnes, Civil Surgeon..... 100
John Crofton, 6th Foot..... 100
T. Mitchell, 15th Regt. N. I..... 100
W. Pottinger, Assist. Resident..... 100
Captain C. W. Grant, Engineers..... 100
Captain Ward, 15th Regt..... 20

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where.*
John Stamp.....	25th or 30th Inst.....	Liverpool ...	
Cleveland.....	1st July....	London.....	
Ranger.....	25th Ditto...	Liverpool....	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—22nd JUNE, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday.....	4 28	4 94
Sunday.....	5 16	5 37
Monday.....	6 04	6 26
Tuesday.....	6 52	7 13
Wednesday.....	7 46	8 10
Thursday.....	8 38	9 02
Friday.....	9 34	9 58

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	142	143
... Loan.		
.....	109½	110
.....	109	109½
Class,.....	108½	109
4th Class,.....	107½	108
...ve per cent Loan.....	108	110½
...rd Five per cent Loan.....	111	111½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight.....	107½	108
Bills on Madras 30 days sight.....	102½	103
Bills on London 6 months sight.....	1s 10d	1s 9d
Spanish Dollars per 100.....	225	226
Sovereigns each.....	11¼	12

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. G. Fulljames, 25th eRgt. N. I. from Dholka.
Lieut. H. B. Campbell, 1st Gr. Regt. from Europe.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign W. Godfrey, 6th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At the Wilderness, on the 20th Inst., the Lady of Colonel Strover, Commandant of Artillery, of a Daughter.

...dy of William

On Wednesday, the 19th Inst., the La... Birdwood, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

...C. Keys, ...his Port,

DEATHS.

At Ramsgate, on the 5th Feb. 1833, Capt. ... Indian Navy, formerly Master Attendant of ...e in Gir... aged 64 years.

On Friday, 14th Inst., at her Brother's hous... ...d at the gaum, Miss Mainwarring, aged 34 years; an... ...holera. Walpole, same place, on Sunday, the 16th, Sophia E. ...e 45th aged 6 years and 8 months, both of Spasmodic C...

On the morning of Friday, the 14th Instant, in ... family" year of his age, Nasserwanjee Nowrojee. Shet, ... family, principal and respected members of the "Shet's ... loss. leaving a disconsolate Widow, 5 Children, a large ... and a circle of friends to lament his irreparable ...

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 15th. Barque John Craig, Thomas Lawson, Mas... ter, from the Mauritius, 18th May, ...uedah,
---do. Grab Pittamber, Savoy Abdulla, Naq...
from Cochin 12th May.
Passengers. 2 Parsees.
---18th. Ship Minerva, P. Metcalfe, Master, fro... ...m Liverpool, 1st March 1833. ...n Li...
---19th. Ship Majestic, A. Lawson, Master, fro... verpool, 25th Feb. 1833.
Passenger.—Lieut. H. B. Campbell.

DEPARTURE.

---18th. Ship Helen, G. Lungley, Master, to China.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Marquis of Hunt... Duke of Sussex, Thames, Lady Melville, Farquhar... and Herefordshire.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Elphinst...
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigr...

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, Cleveland, John Stamp, Sarah, Ranger, Minerva, and Majestic.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Islam, John William Dare, Maira, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Sophia, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann, Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, John Craig, Pittamber, and Virginia,
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received three or four letters under different signatures, but must defer publishing them until our next.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 22 JUNE, 1833.

We have nothing in the shape of news from Home to communicate since our last publication. We understand that the *Lady Kerr*, may be expected daily from the Cape with several passengers from that Colony, who form part of our Society here. The *Providence* which sailed from England before any of the Indiamen, and met with very bad weather, and other misfortunes is, we hear, in Scilly, in an unseaworthy state, and not likely to proceed to India at all.

We are glad to find that the fall of rain is beginning to be beneficially felt at the Presidency; but we still require a good many hours of heavy monsoon weather to bring us to the usual temperature of this period of the year. Very few inhabitants of Bombay remember a hotter or more trying six weeks than than have just elapsed.

We understand that a fine brig of 277 tons was yesterday floated out of the old Bombay dock, built of teak, coppered and copper fastened; a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, and affording a further proof of the skill and ability in ship building of Nowrojee Jamsetjee and Cursetjee Rustomjee, whose high reputation in that line, is so universally known. The keel was only laid on the 18th February last, and we hear that the vessel has been built for a house of business at Batavia, and received the name of the "*Two Sisters*," as soon as she floated on her proper element.

CALCUTTA.

It is our object to excite and not to weary public attention on the subject of the Steam communication. We shall therefore, be brief to-day in what we have to say further upon it. One of our correspondents, it will be seen, takes up the cause of American Steamers against English, and refers to the evidence taken before a committee of the House of Commons in 1822. We recollect reading that evidence with great interest, but the impression on our mind is, that it related chiefly to the capacity of steam vessels to withstand a heavy sea, on which point it was most complete and satisfactory. There has been a committee in 1832, we believe, to investigate the progress made in the science of steam, and that will probably throw much further light on the subject. If we are not mistaken the attention of the Committee was particularly directed to the subject of high and low pressure. We are promised a sight of this evidence. With the performances of some of the boats mentioned by our Correspondent LOW PRESSURE, we are acquainted from actual observation; but they do not equal or any thing near it, that of the boats on the Hudson to which we have alluded. It is however, a matter of secondary importance, whether we get the Steamers from England or America, provided they are efficient, and that care be taken to have a *legal* guarantee as to the requisite capacity and velocity. We must have a vessel or vessels, that will stow at least thirteen days coals and have a *minimum* velocity of six knots, or that will *average* at least 7 or 8 in the Red Sea voyage. Let these desiderata be secured and our object is attained.

We cannot exactly state at what rate the steamers on the Mississippi tow 1600 ton of shipping at once—but it is ridiculous to imagine that such a quantity of tonnage would be towed as LOW PRESSURE imagines, for 150 miles at one mile an hour, or that the "intelligent American Captain" proposed a similar absurdity as to this river. What he guaranteed was a tug capable of towing two 400 ton vessels at once against the stream of the *Hooghly*, as effectively as the other vessels two one; and the velocity of the tide in *this* river, of course he had calculated.

With respect to the iron steamers, we believe, LOW PRESSURE is mistaken. We certainly inspected the models very hastily, but it appeared to us, that the decks only were wood, and not the topsides. As for lining them with wood, it appears to us in some degree to ... the objects in view.

LOW PRESSURE ... Office P... answe... of the ... two ... vess...

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cost above £2,000 more: good iron boilers will last 8 years, however, with care, and the copper do not last more here without costly repairs. This is a point worthy of consideration. We are advised moreover, that £6000 will purchase a pair of 70 horse engines. We have no wish to urge that we should wait an indefinite period for improvements that may never be made, which would be as absurd as the conduct of the peasant waiting for the river to run dry that he might pass; but we wish to guard against further disappointments and to insure the utmost success by adopting such as may have been already introduced. If we send home merely for a pair of engines and build here, we are decidedly of opinion that we shall again fail.—*Hurkaru, June* 3.

BRITISH STEAM VESSELS *versus* AMERICAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—It is indeed a remarkable circumstance that there has been so little progress, in the science of steam, in England, since the time of Watt. But it requires stronger arguments than those you have produced, to prove that America is in any degree in advance.

Admitting the fact, that their vessels proceed from New York to Albany at the rate of 14 miles an hour, I would compare this performance with that of the British Steam Vessels, as proved before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1822. I presume you will not assert that the science has *declined* in the land of its birth, since that period.

"The Hero London and Margate packet, generally made the passage in seven hours and a half, the distance being eighty four miles." "The Majestic has performed the voyage from Greenock to Liverpool, a distance of two hundred and forty miles in twenty two hours." "The St. Patrick from Dublin to Liverpool, one hundred and thirty miles, in thirteen hours and a half, against a stiff breeze from the East." "The Lord Melville goes from London bridge to Calais in eleven or twelve hours," the distance being about one hundred and twenty miles. At a more recent period the King George IV. of 750 tons, fitted with 2 engines of only 60 horse power each proceeded from London to Lisbon, having on board 600 troops with their arms, ammunition, &c. at the average rate of nearly eleven miles an hour.

Now Mr. Editor, when it is considered on the one hand, that these vessels are built for the purpose of withstanding the heaviest seas, and for carrying large quantities of fuel, and on the other that the American vessels on the Mississipi are built probably of fir, and of very slight frame (their services being required only on smooth water) and that they are adapted to carry but a small quantity of fuel, it must be admitted, I think, that the performance of the former is fully equal to that of the latter, although these have the advantage of ten years in their favor.

The engines used in America are I believe chiefly of high pressure, which admits of the power being confined within a smaller space, but I hope you are not disposed to vote for the admission of engines of that description into the Indian service.

Another argument against the fancied superior knowledge of the Americans is, that the British Engineer would assuredly have availed himself of any improvement which might have been accidentally hit upon by his trans-atlantic brother. The truth is, that there has not been any improvement suggested of late years in the construction of Steam engines. The British have been the most perserving in their endeavours, as is proved by the fact, that several hundred patents have been taken out at various times and by various persons. It must be acknowledged, that Mr. Perkins, an American engineer has been and is still a most indefatigable experimentalist, but his success has not been greater than that of any of the others. It is a singular circumstance that this gentleman should have established himself in England; his motive must doubtless have been to obtain the best information on the subject. If I am not mistaken, he has exported several engines from England to America.

Can you state at what rate the Steam Vessels on the Mississipi, tow sixteen hundred tons of shipping against the tide? Perhaps they stem it at the rate of a mile or so an hour. Would your "intelligent American Captain" have guaranteed his vessel to do more on the Hooghly?

The Steam Vessels on the Hooghly are no doubt miserable failures, but the fault is not chargeable on the makers of the engines. It would perhaps be no difficult matter to explain the causes, but this is foreign to the object of this letter.

Do you make no allowance, Mr. Editor, for the nature of the tides in the Hooghly as compared with those of the Mississipi? I do not mean as to velocity, in which they may be nearly equal, as you hint, for anything I know to the contrary; but the Mississipi does not abound with shallows and has therefore an equal current throughout, whereas in the Hooghly there are channels though which the tide rushes with a velocity of not less than seven or eight miles an hour; this would make an important alteration in the average per hour on a trip up or down the river.

With regard to the Iron Steam Vessels, you appear to labor under a misconception of their construction. It is intended, I presume, to have merely the shells made of iron which will be lined on the inside with wood; the decks and topsides being entirely of wood. Your apprehensions as to the heat are therefore entirely groundless.

No one would recommend such boats for sea-going purposes, but they seem to offer many advantages over wooden ones for the navigation of our rivers, in their greater buoyancy and in being less exposed to the ravages of the white ants.

Depend upon it, Mr. Editor, that if the Steam Committee send home to England for a Steam Vessel built upon the model of the best of the Post Office packets; I will engage that she will answer the expectations of all concerned, quite as well as any American vessel.

Your obedient servant,
LOW PRESSURE.

Cossipore, May 31, 1833.

STEAM FUND.

But let us leave this, and consider the first of the two subjects referred to in my last, viz. the transfer of the balance of former subscription to the present proposition at Bombay. The first thing to be done is to ascertain whether or not there is any power in the existing Committee or any other body so to transfer it: and the next to determine how far such a transfer is expedient.

With respect to the first, the state of the matter is shortly this. The whole amount originally subscribed was rendered applicable as a bonus for success within three years. At the expiration of that period one-half the amount, something more than Sa. Rs. 40,000, was given to Captain Johnston by a public meeting, in reward of his exertions in bringing out the *Enterprize.*

It was resolved that the remaining moiety be held at the disposal of the Committee for two years for the purpose of remunerating any successful attempt within that period, or otherwise to appropriate it under the 6th clause of the Resolutions passed on the Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 17th December, 1823, that resolution was as follows:—

Sixth. "That all claims to the Premium receivable under the foregoing Rules, or to any part thereof, be finally determined by the Committee of Managers, to be elected at the present General Meeting of Subscribers; and in the event of any part of the amount subscribed remaining unappropriated in the hands of the Government Agents, at the expiration of the year 1826, and of no persons being entitled to receive the same, that the balance so remaining be at the disposal of a General Meeting of subscribers, for any purpose, connected with the object of promoting a permanent communication, by Steam Vessels between Great Britain and Bengal; either by a partial reimbursement of expense incurred in a meritorious, though unsuccessful attempt to establish Steam Packets as proposed; or by any other application of the unappropriated funds in hand to the purpose above stated, which many appear just and proper. If any balance remain, which may not be so applied, it shall be returned to the subscribers, or their representatives, in proportion to their respective subscriptions."

At the expiration of the two years a meeting was called at which it was resolved that the remaining sum should be remitted home to Messrs. Rickards, McIntosh and Co. to be applied to an attempt round the Cape by Mr. Waghorn, he giving security to refund one-half of the amount in the event of his not making the passage out in 75 days.

It is well known that Mr. Waghorn went home with the understanding that the funds should be remitted for this purpose; but the Committee could not get them out of the hands of the Government Agents; in consequence of which Mr. Waghorn was appointed, and came out here again in June, 1830; on the 24th of which month a public meeting was held, at which it was resolved, that renewed attempts should be made by the Committee to obtain the funds; that a new subscription should be raised, the funds of which should be placed in the hands of the old Committee; and that the Committee be empowered to appropriate such a sum as may be considered sufficient to reimburse Mr. Waghorn for the expenses which he had incurred owing to the non-remittance of the funds formerly promised.

A sum of Sa. Rs. 10,450 was under this resolution awarded to Mr. Waghorn; and finally the balance amounting to Sa. Rs. 34,093-8 3 was remitted home to Messrs. Rickards, McIntosh and Co. on the terms of the notification of the 21st August, 1830, viz. "with injunctions to see it applied strictly to the purposes of aiding in the construction of a Steam Vessel to be devoted to the object in view, Mr. Waghorn giving personal security to refund one-half the amount should he fail to make the voyage out in 75 days, if so called upon to do within two months of his arrival, by a majority of a General Meeting of Subscribers then in Calcutta."

Mr. Waghorn returned home in the hope of getting the further necessary assistance, but he failed. Consequently the funds remained undisposed of; and nothing was done in regard to them until August last, when the Committee notified this failure and communicated to the subscribers, that they had authorized Messrs. Rickhards, McIntosh and Co. to reimburse themselves in the sum of £300 which they had advanced to Mr. Waghorn in consideration of the expense to which he had been put in endeavouring to bring the object to bear after his arrival in England; and after deducting their own charge to invest the remainder in the English funds, to accumulate "as a bonus to reward any attempt to establish Steam Navigation to India which may be deemed by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Committee to be sufficiently meritorious." The amount so directed to be invested subject to the deduction on account of the charge of Messrs. Rickards, McIntosh and Co. was £2,957,2,4. Sufficient time has not elapsed for a communication being received from Messrs. Rickards, McIntosh and Co. subsequent to the receipt by them of the above direction.

It will thus then be seen that the balance is yet generally available to aid any measures which in the opinion of the Committee may be calculated to advance Navigation with England. The chief, if not the only difficulty in the way of the transfer, should the Bombay Scheme be approved of, may be that as Messrs. Rickards, McIntosh and Co., will certainly have advertised the sum as a bonus more, than one individual may have been induced to make an attempt in the hope of being deemed entitled to it; and should any such individual really deserve it he would perhaps have to accuse the Committee of bad faith, if the funds were transferred to the Bombay subscription.

It appears to me however, that knowing that the amount is applicable as a bonus for a meritorious attempt, the Bombay promoters of Steam Navigation may reasonably hope that it will be awarded to them whenever the attempt is so far and so well advanced as in the opinion of the Calcutta Committee, backed by the general concurrence of the Bengal Public, to be meritorious.

I have thus explained the state in which the funds now stand, and pointed out one way in which the Bombay Committee, when there is one, may receive the funds. Doubtless there are others who may think that notwithstanding the advertisement at home the tranfer may be made without a risk of broken faith.

I shall here then conclude for the present in the hope that those who have taken an interest in the question will come forward with their opinions.

May 31, 1833. *S. in the Bull.*

We spoke at random when we said that the inhabitants of Bombay objected to join in the steam subscription because it was intended that it should be applied to the opening a communication *via* the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Waghorn's late proposition was confounded in our minds with the earlier scheme. Our correspondent S. and our *Hurkaru* contemporary have set us right however, and the Bombay people consequently stand convicted of having formerly manifested apathy in a cause which they now embrace with enthusiasm. Twenty-three thousand rupees were subscribed, it appears, at the meeting held on the 14th instant, to adopt measures for placing the communication with England by way of the Red Sea on a permanent footing. It now remains to be seen what is to be done here. We are for the course recommended by the *Hurkaru.—John Bull.*

THE RECENT GALE.

The following is the most complete account we have yet met with of the devastation and loss of human life occasioned by the late gale. It is from the pen of a gentleman who has visited the scene, and who pronounces, it will be seen, a deserved eulogium on the benevolent exertions of Government to relieve the existing distress.

"Proceeding down the Hoogly the effects of the late gale are first presented in nearly whole villages of native habitations levelled to the ground; and in small craft, of all sizes and of every description, wrecked, or high and dry on the lands, where they must remain until the north east monsoon, if even they be worth an endeavour then to get them off. About Fultah numerous herds without an owner, are seen tenaciously applying their parched mouths to the salt water in the vain attempt to assuage their thirst. Even here the banks of the river are torn and dislodged as far inwards as forty or fifty yards. The inundation, which it is known reached Calcutta within twenty-two miles, and the waters from the salt lake which found their level with the Dum-Dum road, have all subsided, but the decayed vegetation has literally blackened the earth, the effluvia is appreciable, and near the Roop Narain, a wind in any point westerly sends forth even in fair weather the air as hot and strong as if one were within a few paces of a newly opened pile of manure. What will this be in a dense atmosphere and a damp season? At Diamond Harbour, a breeze from the land comes perhaps pestilential, but certainly much more horribly disgusting than the air from a chamber of Anatomy. Here you find the land strewed with lifeless forms of men, women, children, and cattle, as they fell or have been driven ashore in every conceivable posture of violent and frightful struggles for life, stark naked, putrescent, and, strange to say, deserted even by the birds and beasts of prey. Here the noble generous and prompt humanity of our Government first shews itself; not only food and water in abundance have been instantly distributed, but even the dearest comforts to a native, oil, cloth, tobacco, and money, are daily, and, rather than fail of relief, almost indiscriminately supplied to the wretched survivors who have been brought away from their desolate stations and famishing condition to the charitable depot of Diamond Harbour, where the Company's godowns have been as a residence for the unfortunate people. The Government also have sent coolies to clear the shores from the lifeless matter,—it is now scarcely to be called form,—but, such is the terror of the natives in this instance, that of all the people despatched, hardly a fourth reached their destination for this purpose. It is to be lamented that the intention is not effected by this revolting labor, for besides the host of lifeless bodies already in the water, every tide bears back its dreadful burthen on the land. Along the coast eastward and westward is the same devastation, and the known banks or points of land have been altered or altogether washed away. Mud Point has been lessened in land estate some hundreds of begahs. At Kedgeree, Hidgely, and Saugor Island, in all directions is absolute ruin. On either side of Channel creek the lands are covered with carcasses of men, women, children, cows, goats, bullocks, tigers, deer and fish. The skirts of the forest or jungles are filled with mangled forms, and hardly a house, domestic utensil, clothing, or sign of habitation to be seen. Out of the European assistants at Gunga Saugor, Mr. Stocks lost!—the other gone to town ill of ague and fever. Mr. Burt, of the Shikarpore estate, ill of fever; also Captain Cowles, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Pinkney, and every European in or about that station suffering in the same way. The latter gentleman is nevertheless active in distributing and regulating the Government relief to the thousands of natives who have survived the gale and inundations. How have they deserved the kind offices of Mr. Hinkney? He had been for nearly twelve hours up to his neck in water, expecting to draw his last breath in every gust of wind, impelling the waves to the height of fourteen or sixteen feet beneath his frail footing. Escaped from this danger, he waded several miles and begged an hour's repose at the baree of a pottahdar. He was refused a drop of milk—water for drink there was none—thrown into a shed with twelve cows; and finally roused from his sleep by a wretch who owed him a grudge, and who struck him violently several blows on the neck and head, abusing him and vowing to be revenged on him: of course not a soul of the native attempted to defend him. Tanks are being dug in every direction by the order of Government."—*India Gazette.*

We received yesterday a *Canton Register*, and Price Current of the 4th April, and a private communication of the 6th, from which we extract the following mercantile intelligence:—

CANTON, APRIL 6, 1833.—"The last returns from Lintin up to 31st March, shew a delivery of 1727 chests of all descriptions, during that month, and a stock on hand, on 1st April, of 3087 chests. Since these returns Malwa has become firmer, at Sp. Dls. 590, and foreigners would buy any quantity at Sp. Dls. 600 per chest; but it cannot be got for Sp. Dls. 610, so that judging from the deliveries, and if the new does not come, it may take a very considerable rise. Old Patna Sp. Dls. 780, New Sp. Dls. 650; and Benares Sp. Dls. 25 to 30 less; nominal with the old complaint, "no money and prices in the interior very bad." Money holders are looking out for a reaction.

The Barque *Sylph* has not returned up to this date and many are the surmises as to her fate: some say fire, some shipwreck, and some a secret expedition. I hear that ——— is perfectly at ease concerning her safety."—*Hur. June,* 4.

DELHI.

BEGUM SUMROO.

EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

SIR,—From Captain Mundy's sketches of and Skinner's excursions in India, it would appear that Begum Sumroo had obtained such influence over her husband that he swore he would never survive her.—*She being anxious to get rid of him determined to take advantage of the oath and drive him to commit suicide.* A mutinous disposition, on the subject of pay, among Levasso's Body guard having manifested itself, the Begum exaggerated the danger to her husband and they arranged to escape together—and at night they started secretly from the Palace in their Palanquins with a few devoted Guards and attendants—during their flight her Palanquin being some distance behind his, she directed her people to surround her and burst into loud lamentations whilst others were directed to rush, in a frantic manner, towards her husband, waving a bloody scarf, crying out "The Begum is dead! she has killed herself."

The unfortunate husband no sooner heard it than he put his rash vow into execution.

The Begum then rising from her Palenquin and mounting on Horse back galloped up to Her Troops and desired them to obey her, &c., &c., &c.,

Now, Mr. Editor! the real account of this affair is given in the memoirs of General George Thomas and from which it clearly appears the Begum was entirely innocent. The Begum in the year 1795 tried every means in her power to ruin General Thomas, and she resolved to attack him with a force of 4 Battalions of Infantry 400 Cavalry and 20 Pieces of Artillery.

This conduct in the Begum was by Thomas attributed to the influence of the Officers in the service; and more particularly to that of Levasso, who not only commanded her Troops but had lately received her hand in marriage.

Some dissensions, however, arose among the Begum's Officers that not only induced her to relinquish her intention of attacking General Thomas, but ended in her imprisonment, and the total subversion of her authority.

An Officer named Legois had strenuously dissuaded the Begum from the proposed hostilities, and this conduct having given umbrage to Levasso he, by his influence with the Begum, procured Legois's degradation; and to render his disgrace more mortifying, his place was given to a Junior Officer.

A conduct so inconsistent and unjust disgusted the soldiers, who for many years had been commanded by Legois, with whom also they had often fought and conquered. They remonstrated, but in vain, against the measures; finding there was no hope of altering the Begum's resolutions, they suddenly broke out into open mutiny. They invited Zuffur Yab Khawn, the son of the late Sumroo by a former wife who then resided at Delhi, to become their commander. In return they promised to seat him on the musnud. For this purpose, a deputation of the army, in spite of all the exertions of the Begum, repaired to Delhi, and solemnly tendered him the command. Zuffer Yab Khawn, fearful of the intrigues of his mother in law, at last consented. To relieve his apprehensions the deputation, in the name of the army, took an oath of fidelity to him on the spot.

On the first intelligence of the conspiracy the Begum and Levasso, with a few of their old servants prepared for flight. It was their intention to have proceeded directly to the Ganges, and to seek refuge in the country of the vizier Asuphool Dowla.

In this resolution, however, they were unfortunately intercepted. A part of the Cavalry which had been detached by Zuffur Yab Khawn on the first intimation of their flight, overtook and surrounded them at the village of Kerwah, in the Begum's Jaghire, four miles distant from her capital. Previous to the commencement of hostilities the commandant of Cavalry proclaimed a free pardon, and promised the whole of their arrears, to the soldiers who still adhered to the Begum, on condition of their laying down their arms, and delivering up the Begum and her husband,

In the confusion that arose, and before any resolution could be taken, some shots were fired, and a few men slightly wounded. The soldiers, perceiving they had nothing to hope from the Begum (who, they knew, only wished to get away with her effects,) openly declared themselves for Sum

...on. The infantry then surrounding her Pa... demanded her to surrender; the Cavalry ...e same time surrounded her husband, who was ...on horseback. The Begum at that instant drew a poniard from her side, and running the point of it across her breast drew a little blood, but with no intention of killing herself. Her attendants calling for assistance, Levasso hearing the tumult demanded to know what had happened. He was answered that the Begum had killed herself: twice he put the same question, and receiving the same answer, with great deliberation he put the pistol to his mouth, shot himself and immediately fell from his horse.

Meanwhile Zuffer Yub Khawn advanced to Sirdhanna, *whither the Begum had already been conducted a prisoner;* and having assumed the government of the Jaghire, tranquillity was soon re-established,

The Begum remained a prisoner at Sirdhanah for many months until General Thomas and Bapoo Scindin, for a consideration of 1,20,000 Rupees, came to her aid and restored her to authority.

This account is taken from the Memoris of General George Thomas, by Captain Franclin, published in 1805.

Your faithful servant,
CIVIS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

6. TITHES, AND CLERICAL PATRONAGE OF THE CHANCELLOR. Lord KING, on Tuesday night, 18th February, presented a petition from Boreham, in the county of Somerset, complaining of the attempt of the Rector to exact the tithe of herrings caught upon the coast. This attempt, Lord King stated, had so exasperated the parishioners, that it had made Boreham "a little Ireland." The Rector had been burnt in effigy, and had fled the parish. He was one of those lately appointed by the Lord Chancellor; who had made it his practice to confer livings upon clergymen recommended by the Bishops. The Chancellor did this, of course, in order to stand well with the Bishops; who generally were the tools of every successive Government, but they would not be the tools of this Administration.

Lord Brougham, who knew so much of history, would recollect the reply of the Duke of Wharton to William the Third, when that King remarked to him that he thought the Tories were a very convenient and a very accommodating set of men, whom it might be to his advantage to employ. The Duke agreed with his Majesty that the Tories were certainly very good tools, but his Majesty must recollect that he was not the King of the Tories. He would tell Ministers that they were not the Ministers of the Tories.

The Duke of Cumberland asked if the tithes had been exacted?

Lord King—"No; the tithe proctor was burnt in effigy, and no steps have been since taken to enforce the payment of tithes."

Lord BROUGHAM said, if there were no custom authorizing the collection of the tithe of herrings, the petitioners would obtain redress in a court of law, if the claim of the Rector were attempted to be enforced. The Rector was a very unlikely man to enforce a claim of that nature. He had given him the living because he was a very deserving man, who was a preacher at one of the new churches, which had been burnt down. He would have been reduced with his family to great distress if he had not given him the living in question. It was evidently quite impossible for the Lord Chancellor to go travelling about the country seeking proper persons upon whom to confer livings of 30*l.* 40*l.* and 50*l.* per annum; and he had therefore applied to the Bishops to recommend persons who might be appointed to them. This was done for the good of the Church, and without any reference whatever to politics.

Lord KING said the Lord Chancellor might have great discernment as to human nature in general, but he knew very little of clerical nature.

Lord WYNFORD disapproved of Lord King's mode of introducing these subjects into Parliament. It only tended to increase the "run upon the Church," which was made without any just cause, and to embitter the dreadful spirit against it which existed at the present time.

Lord KING then presented another petition from the inhabitants of a parish in Cumberland who complained of being harassed by the tithe system.

According to the petition, a system of extreme and vexatious legal persecution had been carried on against them ever since 1816, in order to upset a long-established modus: that they had fully proved their modus in the evidence which they gave in the cause; that they had had the decisions of Sir John Leach, Lord Eldon, and Lord Lyndhurst in their favour; and yet a third suit was now in progress. It was circumstances like these which occasioned that run against the Church which [illegible] deprecated.

On Wed... Lord Wynford ...

...esday, the Bishop of BATH and ... defended the Rector of Boreham. He said that the clergyman in question was a most excellent man, and had never raised, but on the contrary had lowered his tithes. The petition presented by Lord King had been got up by Mr. Pierce, his Lordship's agent. He hoped that Lord King meant to make the *amende honorable* for his unjustifiable attack.

Lord KING said that he meant to do nothing of the kind. The Bishop could not deny that the rector had demanded the tithe of herrings, or that he had made the parish too hot to hold him. Every farmer in the parish except two had signed the petition; which was not got up by Lord King's instigation, but on the contrary, he had directed his agent, a lessee of land in the parish, not to interfere respecting the petition.

The Bishop of EXETER charged Lord King with having stated incorrectly some circumstances with regard to the conduct of the Dean of Exeter, in the payment of the officiating clergymen of two parishes in Devonshire, Silverton and Swainbridge, and with having levied heavy fines upon the renewal of leases, while the salaries of the curates remained at the same low rate as before. This he denied. The Dean had not raised a sixpence by fines during the twenty years he had been the impropriator of the tithes.

Lord KING replied, that all he had said was that the officiating clergymen were very ill paid in those parishes. The fines had not been increased by the Dean, because no leases had dropped in.

7. BREACH OF PRIVILEGE. LORD TEYNHAM, on Wednesday, moved that the editor and printer of the *Standard* should be brought to the bar of the House on Thursday, for styling Lord King and himself "the church-hating Gemini," "scoundrels," and the "Devil's advocates," in an article which appeared in their journal of that evening.*

Lord BROUGHAM hoped, that if Lord Teynham persevered in his motion, Lord King at least would not join him in taking any notice of such trumpery.

Lord KING said that he did not concur with Lord Teynham; and that he had no objection to be called the Devils advocate,—understanding that, in the Court of Rome, the Devils advocate was an important person, whose duty it was *ex-officio* to warn the Pope against admitting any improper person on the roll of Saints. He was rather gratified therefore with the appellation.

Lord TEYNHAM said in that case, he must be content to take his share of the fun. So he withdrew the motion.

8. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Mr. HUME presented a petition on Tuesday, signed by 5,330 persons in the Metropolis, for a reform in the criminal law relating to capital punishment.

Mr. PEASE entirely concurred in the prayer of the petition, and thought that the Christian country and a Christian Legislature was at stake when they were called upon to wipe away such a stigma from the criminal law of the country.

The system, as at present existing, was at variance with the principles of the Christian religion. Why should a man convicted of murder, for instance, be executed within forty-eight hours after the sentence? Why should he, in so short a space, be called into the presence of Omnipotence, when the points of law on which his fate depended were often so doubtful as to require hours of discussion before Judges could decide?

Sir J. CAMBELL reminded the House, that much had been done in softening the severity of the criminal laws by the last Parliament.

Mr. GEORGE LAMB mentioned, that a gentleman in every respect highly qualified for such a service, had been sent to the United States to examine the mode of secondary punishment in that country, and to give this country the benefit of American experience in the treatment of criminals.

Sir W. HORNE (the Attorney-General) was of opinion that the severity of the criminal law might be mitigated still further, with advantage to society.

9. LABOUR IN FACTORIES. Colonel TORRENS presented a petition, on Tuesday, in favour of the Ten-hours Bill.

Mr. FRYER said that the tax on bread was the cause of the cruelty of the manufacturers to the children in their employ. Means would be taken out of doors, if not within the House, to put an end to that odious tax.

Mr. CUTLAR FERGUSSON objected to the threatening language of Mr. Fryer. He approved of Mr. Sadler's bill.

Mr. HUME defended the master manufacturers. They were not the brutes they were called. The necessity of paying 55*s.* a quarter for wheat, which the operatives in other countries could obtain for 33*s.*, was the real cause of all this overworking and wretchedness.

Mr. T. ATTWOOD also attributed the sufferings of the operatives in a great measure to the Corn-laws. Stern necessity compelled the masters to grind down poor children by extraordinary labour.

A Member mentioned, that at a meeting held some time since in Manchester, Mr. Oastler and the Reverend Mr. Bull entered the town with flags and banners bearing inflammatory mottoes. From one of the flags two ropes were suspended, wherewith to hang master-manufacturers. At the same meeting it was said, that at the Day of Judgment the sentence pronounced upon those manufacturers would be, "Depart from me into everlasting fire prepared for ye."

Mr. MARK PHILLIPS hoped that the question would be dispassionately considered. He was largely connected with manufacturers; and, in common with most others in the same business, was desirous that the question should be brought before Parliament.

[illegible] presented a petition, on Thurs-

Mr. HARDY [illegible] ...lor of Bradford day, from a considerable numb... manufacturers in favour of the Ten-hours Bill.

He was convinced that a case had been made out for the interference of the Legislature.

Mr. STRICKLAND said that the question was not one in which the interest of the master-manufacturers was singly concerned, it was also a question of humanity. He never would believe that the welfare of the country could be advanced by cripling the limbs of her children. Though the evidence adduced before the Committee was only on one side, it was nevertheless so complete, convincing, and unanswerable that no counter-evidence could affect it.

Mr. COBBETT said, that those who supposed it was in the power of the masters to put an end to the evils complained of, were under a mistake. What was the cause of the sufferings of the children?

Let them confess it at once. It was because the people was ground to the earth with taxation,—because every article which they consumed was loaded with taxes, whilst the rich almost escaped taxation altogether. *(A laugh.)* Notwithstanding the laugh of the right honourable baronet on the Treasury Bench, he should be able to prove that assertion satisfactorily to the House on a future day. He said that the poor were ground to the earth by taxes laid on by the rich, from which they themselves escaped almost entirely; and therefore they were reduced to the necessity of either starving, or driving their children to work in the factories. He certainly would vote for the bill if it should be introduced. On this occasion he would pin his faith to the sleeve of his honourable colleague (Mr. Fielden), who was a great manufacturer and employed more men, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in the country. Mr Fielden understood the subject perfectly well; which he (Mr. Cobbett) did not. ("*Hear!*" *and a laugh.*) Not so fast. He did not say that he did not understand the cause which induced parents to drive their children into the factories, but that he understood nothing about spinning-jennies, power-looms, and the sort of work which was done in cotton-factories. Let the House always keep in view, that this law was required not to restrain the masters, but parents from being cruel to their own children; and that they were driven to be thus cruel by the heavy burden of taxes which pressed upon them, of which the rich bore hardly any share.

Mr. METHUEN in strong terms reprobated the almost nightly attempts of Mr. Cobbett to create ill-will in the poor towards the rich. The language which he used was the same which for many years had been employed in the *Political Register*, and in "twopenny trash."

Mr. O'CONNELL thought that Mr. Methuen would have acted more wisely in remedying the injustice which Mr. Cobbett had demonstrated to exist, and which Lord Althorp admitted to exist, in the operation of the Assessed Taxes.

Mr. Methuen might have spared his sneer at the compositions of the member of Oldham. The latter was entitled to hold what opinions he pleased out of that House, and he possessed a ready pen to deliver them. He thought, however, that there was not a man in the House who did not feel it to be creditable to England, that an individual who had commenced life in so humble a station, had, by the unaided force of his intellect, raised himself to the proud situation, in which he at present stood. ("*Hear, hear!*") There probably was no country in Europe but England where such an event could have happened. That was the highest eulogium which could be passed upon England. He was sorry, therefore, that on the present occasion Mr. Methuen, had been hurried away into the expression of something like anger. When he was talking about "twopenny trash," he might have reflected that there might be more wisdom in what was sold for 2*d.*, than in a splendidly-bound folio volume. He might also have recollected that a great man of the present day had gone below 2*d.* in the price of the publications with which he was connected.

Lord ALTHORP wished it to be understood, that he had admitted the inequality of taxation in the particular case only which Mr. Cobbett had brought forward, but denied it as to taxation in general.

A Member, in allusion to a statement made by Mr. Cobbett on a former evening, of the distress existing in one of the districts of Yorkshire, stated, that persons above sixteen years of age were receiving 2*s.* a day when employed out of the factories, and 3*s*, a day when employed in them; and it was expected that there would soon be more work than hands to execute it.

Mr. GISBORNE could state from his personal knowledge, that there was never less want of employment in the districts near Manchester than at present.

10. SLAVE EMANCIPATION. Mr. GODSON, on Wednesday, presented a petition from James Window, of Wesminster, containing a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery. It contained a proposition for making a compensation to the masters of slaves.

Mr. COBBE[illegible] had no doubt that a plan would be proposed to the House contai[illegible]ining some such compensation clause; but if five millions were disbursed in this way, he should like to know how the people were to get it back again?

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said that emancipation should precede compensation. He thought that the slaves should receive compensation—not the masters. But the plan in question proposed that the compensation-money should be raised by debentures, which were to be liquidated by the labour of the slaves themselves.

Dr. BALDWIN said, the person who proposed such [illegible]ecurity for the liquidation of the debentures, [illegible]ould insure the lives of the slaves; and what would be the result if the cholera should then break out among them?

11. WEST INDIES. LORD COLVILLE, on Tuesday, postponed his motion on West India affairs, in consequence of the interview which he was informed was to take place between Lord Goderich and the West India Committee.

12. TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE. Mr. DYKES, on Friday, presented a petition from Cockermouth for the repeal of the taxes on Knowledge.

Mr. AGLIONBY supported the petition, and expressed his confident expectation that Ministers would attend to the prayer of it.

Mr. COBBETT did not think that these taxes were all taxes on knowledge. He thought that the benefits of education were much overrated. Crime had increased as education had increased. He was opposed to the taxes, however, because they were unjust in their operation, and because they tended to the suppression of truth.

Lord ALTHORP protested against Mr. Cobbett's doctrine that education had no tendency to check crime. He maintained that it had.

13. OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH. Mr. JOHNSTONE, in presenting a petition, on Wednesday, from Richmond in Surrey, stated that there was no intention to enterfere with innocent amusements on Sunday; but the object of those interested in the success of the proposed measure was to protect those tradesmen who observed the law from loss arising from its non-observance by others.

Mr. O'CONNELL, in that case, would support the measure.

Mr. COBBETT, thought that law strong enough as it stood. There would be no end to interference between servants and their masters if it were once commenced. If Parliament were to legislate for grooms and ladies' maids there would be a system of interference in the concerns of private families introduced such as never was heard of in any other country.

Mr. M. D. HILL presented, on Friday, a petition from Hull, praying for measures to enforce the better observance of the Sabbath. He was glad to hear that in the bill about to be brought forward, there would be no interference with the recreation of the lower orders on Sunday.

Mr. COBBETT said, as there seemed to be a pretty general disposition to remove what was called the disabilities under which the Jews laboured, it would be necessary, when the bill was brought forward, to have some provisions inserted respecting their observance of the Sabbath.

Their Sabbath now took place on a Saturday, the Christian's on a Sunday; and if there was not some provision introduced, either one or the other must change their religion, and he confessed that he did not feel very much disposed to change his. *(laughter.)* Mr. Hill had spoken of the lower orders. "The lower orders!" Who were they, he would ask? Were not they all made by the same hand? If Mr. Hill meant that class who were most liable to the taxation of the country, then he understood what he meant by the term "lower orders."

Sir C. BURRELL denied that any class of persons escaped taxation; certainly the rich did not. He denied that there was any want of feeling on the part of the wealthy towards the poor.

A Member said, that though he had no great respect for Mr. Cobbett's opinions, yet he thought highly of his knowledge of the English language; and he would thank him to point out a term that would do in the place of the "lower orders," which so much displeased him.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY thought that no legislative act would make the Sabbath to be more sacredly observed than it was at present. He agreed with Mr. Cobbett, that it would be inconvenient to exempt the Jews from the operation of any law which might be passed for the better observance of Sunday.

14. JEWISH DISABILITIES. Mr. HILL, on Friday, presented a petition from the Unitarian Dissenters assembling for worship in Bowle Alley Lane, praying for the removal of Jewish disabilities. Mr. Cobbett had said, that if the Jews were admitted to the privileges of Christians, there would be an end to the Christian religion.

But suppose that the Jews were relieved from their civil disabilities, Mr. Cobbett need not change his religion, whatever was done in favour of the Jews, nor need any change take place in the Sabbath-day. The Jews were careful to observe both the Jewish and Christian Sabbath. He never heard of the Jews offering such an insult to the religious feelings of the country in which they happened to reside, as not to show all proper outward respect (and that was all that could be requir ed of them) for the religious institutions in the midst of which they lived. If Mr. Cobbett were to go to Turkey—and he should be sorry for him to go there or anywhere else that would take him away from them—he would find himself obliged, by that courtesy to the opinions of others which had marked his conduct through life—*(A laugh)*—to ob serve the Friday with the same strictness as the Jews do the Christian Sunday in this country. If Mr. Cobbett did so, no Imaun in Turkey could justly complain of him.

He noticed Mr. Cobbett's criticism on the phrase "lower orders," and said he disliked the phrase himself, as it was sometimes used to im[illegible] contempt, which certainly he could not feel. [illegible] petition for

Mr. COBBETT said, this was a pe[illegible] abolishing Christianity in England.

Since we have met, we have abolished the Committees of Grievances, of religion, and of the Courts of Justice; and we have established the practice of presenting petitions in a petty Parliament instead of a full one. That was a pretty beginning; and now comes this petition for oversetting the Christian religion. Let the honorable gentleman tell me in what position the Courts of Law [illegible]e, if the Jews were emancipate[illegible]. God [illegible] make free enough already [illegible] certainly get more money toge[illegible]y set of Christians. As if this were not enough, a clause was slipped into an act of Parliament a few years back, to enable them to possess freehold property in

* This is the passage of the *Standard* of Wednesday, to which Lord Teynham alluded "As far as the interests of the clergy are concerned (to use a trivial phrase), we glory in the displays of Lords King and Teynham. Representing, as these Lords volunteer to do, the Devil's Advocates, the manifestations of abortive labour and ineffectual spite made in their false and in their trumpery charges would insure the canonization of any church, without one word being said in its favour. There are, perhaps, ten or twelve thousand ministers in the United Church; and about every session Lords King and Teynham come down with their little driblet of imputation upon a person of a small parish—here a lecturer of some obscure chapel—there a curate who would not bury or marry or something at the command of the Dissenting teachers—or a rector who demands all or more than all his tithes. The year yields, say some half-dozen to each of the Church-hating Gemini—the majority inevitably wholly false in matter of statement; and these are the charges—which would not be noticed if they were not singular and striking exceptions—that serve as the text for those long invectives against the whole body of the clergy that give renown to the titles of King and of Teynham. There are scoundrels every where, and the House of Lords cannot be exempted from the knowledge that there are."

England. It would not have passed so quietly, I promise you, if I'd been in Parliament. (*Laughter.*) But let the honourable gentleman, I say, tell me what would be our position with a Jew Judge upou the bench, a blasphemer by profession, one who calls Jesus Christ an impostor? What would the honorable member do with this Judge stuck up there—(*A laugh*) —to try a man for blashphemy? He is himself a blashphemer; and regularly once a week blasphemes Jesus Christ in the Synagogue, and once a year crucifies him in effigy.

He said that the poor fanatics who had presented that petition, knew not what they said or what they prayed for.

They cannot have reflected that the Jews call Christ an impostor. Yet they proclaim it in their books, in their sermons, in their prayers, and in their psalms, which they sing loud enough to stun any unfortunate Christian who may happen to be within hearing.

Mr. Cobbett then made a digression relative to the inequality of the Stamp-duties, and concluded by saying—

"I will not talk of the Stamp-taxes as regards what has passed; but if the present laws be persevered in, I warn the House that not only will the Fundholders pay their proportion, but we will go into the arrears. All I require is justice for the future. Give us but that, and I will not ask for justice for the past."

Lord ALTHORP said, that a bill for the consolidation of the Stamp-duties was then in preparation.

In some respects, Mr. Cobbett had shown that some parts of the Stamp-duties required amendment; but if he looked to the whole of the taxation for Stamps, he would find that the pressure did not operate unfairly on any class, but that the rich paid the same proportion as the other classes. This he would satisfactorily show when the question was brought before the House.

Mr. CUTLAR FURGUSSON complained that the business of the House was delayed by Mr. Cobbett, day after day occupying their time with the delivery of his notions. He thought that the Jews ought to be admitted to an equality of civil rights: no man should be excluded unless he were a dangerous man, or an enemy to the State.

Mr. A. JOHNSTONE agreed with Mr. Cobbett that if the petition presented contained the opinions of a majority of the House, this was the last Christian Parliament that would sit. The petition came from Unitarians, who were not Christians themselves.

HONOURS, &c.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES, FEBRUARY 22 AND MARCH 1.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE. 22d February 1833.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieutenant General FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WETHERALL, of Castlebar, Great Ealing, Middlesex, Military Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order;—upon Lieutenant-General DAVID LATIMER TINLING WIDDRINGTON, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order;—upon Colonel JOHN BOSCAWEN SAVAGE, of the Royal Marines, Companion of the Bath, and Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; —upon HENRY ELLIS, Esq., Principal Librarian of the British Museum, Companion (Knight) of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order;— and upon Captain RICHARD SPENCER, of the Royal Navy, Companion of the Bath and Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

These notifications contain the names of only some of the individuals knighted at the last Levee; because these gentlemen only have *paid their fees*, amounting altogether to *five hundred and forty-one pounds*, which are divided among about twenty persons, including the King's coachmen, cooks, and footmen— who have rendered no services whatever to the new Knights, and all of whom are sufficiently paid from other sources. Whether a proper notification of the Knighthood of the other persons knighted on the same occasion, —in other words, whether these gentlemen are to be suspected of improperly assuming a title which the King has been pleased to bestow upon them, depends entirely upon their submission to the disgraceful impost of 108*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each!

All of the present batch of Knights are members of the Guelphic Order. One Lieutenant-General has the *first* class; another, the *second* class; and a Colonel and a Post Captain have also the *second* class; but the gentleman who received the Order for his literary services, or at least in consequence of his literary position, as Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and who was recommended by the Home Secretary for *British* Knighthood, has only the third. We do not deny that the third class of the Guelphic, or of any other Order, may be a sufficient reward for some literary services; but as the *class* of the Guelphic Order is regulated not by *merit*, but by the rank in society of the person selected to receive it, the interests of literature and of science induce us to suggest that those interests suffer when the third, *i. e.* the *lowest* grade of an *Hanoverian* Order, is deemed fit and proper for all the literary and scientific persons upon whom it has been conferred,—for such men, for example, as Sir John Herschel and Sir David Brewster,—though no Colonel or Post Captain ever receives any lower grade than that of Knight Commander *i. e.* the *second* class. This act, we know, caused one highly eminent person for whom the *third* class was designed, very properly to refuse it. We hope we shall not be misunderstood in the object of these observations. His present Majesty is the first British Sovereign who has admitted the claims of literature and science to a share of the honours which he has to bestow; a fact which will not be forgotten by the historian of his reign. But we would submit, that such men as those we have mentioned —whose names are known throughout Europe— should be considered on a par, at least, with Colonels and Post Captains, however meritorious. The reputations and the beneficial results of the services of half the Admirals and Grand Crosses, even of the Bath (to say nothing of a Foreign Order), will scarcely survive half a century; but when will the labours of the true philosopher be forgotten? Would not the renown of the Garter itself have been enhanced had Newton, Chaucer, or Shakspeare, shared its honours? And yet the *second* class of an Hanoverian Order is thought too high a favour for the science and literature of Great Britain, and must be reserved for the *middle* grade of Naval and Military Officers! There is no fact more important for a King of England, in the nineteenth century, to know, than that the superiority of the profession of the sword, compared with the intellectual power of his subjects, is at an end —now and for ever. In conferring either class of his own personal Order on Science and Literature, he did more than other Kings his predecessors, and the merit of the action must redound to his fame; but we think his Majesty would not act with his accustomed judgment were he to let it be imagined that he deemed the lowest mark of distinction— such as he bestows on subaltern officers—quite good enough for the most learned Bitish philosophers and men of letters.—*Spectator, March* 2.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Church robbery has begun: we hope it will be followed by corporation robberry next, and then by school robbery. Church property should provide for the wants of religion,—corporation property for those of police,—school property for the necessities of education. There are few things better known than that the present disposition of church property is injurious to religion,—that corporation funds go to feed, instead of to catch thieves; and that in those schools where the endowments are the richest, there the education is the poorest. If we cannot have a national church so as to embrace all, after the charitable plan of Dr. Arnold, we can take all our thieves in one net, and teach all our boys out of one book: we may have, in short, a general police and a universal education.

When the municipalities are properly formed, every district will have its little capital: this capital will contain its head police office, its head school, its library, and its museum. Education comes of more things than books: one of the causes of the superior humanity of townsmen is their greater familiarity with works of art and the specimens of their fellow-man's ingenuity. The French people receive a good deal of this education in their museums and collections of curiosities, to which people of all ranks have admission. Mrs. Strutt, in her "Six Weeks on the Loire," speaking of the museum at Angiers, says, "A regiment had marched into Angiers that morning, and, before two hours had elapsed there were at least a dozen private soldiers at the Musèe looking at the pictures in respectful silence, and with a discriminating attention which showed that it was not the first time they had been in an exhibition of the kind." Where would they have been in England?—at the public-house; and had there been a museum in the town it would have either been shut against them, or money which they could not pay, would have been demanded at the entrance. As far as books are concerned, the lower orders of France are not better educated than in England; but they have far more self-respect, and receive a sort of education from their museums, collections of natural history, their humanizing dances, and the amusements of their *Jours de fetes*,

If all that aldermen of corporate towns eat and drink on their festival days,—if all the snug little sinecures in their gift,—if all the jobbing which goes to make the fortune of the town-clerk, and the mayor's nephews and nieces,— had been spent for the public good, then not a town of the size of Reading or Doncaster that might not have possessed at this moment a capital collection of pictures, a good scientific museum, all sorts of astronomical and other instruments, an excellent library, a botanic garden, and others of those means of public improvements and enlightenment. In this case our artist would at any rate always be sure of a certain quantity of sale. At present they are taxed,—otherwise robbed—they of all people in the world!—to the amount of eleven copies of each work,—by such institutions as we possess now under the old system of abuse,—that is to say, by Sion College,—a dungeon in the city of London,—by St. Andrew's, ready to sell her share of the plunder for 500*l.* per annum,—by the libraries of Cambridge and Oxford, for the sole use of the monks of either place,—and other similar and far less deserving institutions.

What would not be the humanizing influence of these little capitals of art and civilization? What have we in their stead? A heap of aldermen,—perhaps a dean and chapter, with a cathedral library never entered; a wealthy foundation-school with three charity scholars and four-and-twenty boarders, each paying a hundred a-year; and another large school without any endowment of either wealth or learning, where nothing is learnt because nothing is taught, and the only purpose of which seems to be to consume so much of life. What little art or science or literature such towns possess may be discovered in their secret pining, struggling, dissatisfied talent,—working its way under all kinds of difficulty, and ultimately either escaping to the metropolis, or sinking into the grave. The crime of both our schools and our corporations is, that they attempt, but they prevent the institution of better things. We would put the church money in one heap, the school money in another, the corporation money in another, and apply it according to the lights of this age. The donors did the same in their time; but their ideas are outgrown; the plans of the institutions they founded differ as widely from the wants of their times as their garments they wore, and how the fashion of them would suit our notions of beauty and utility may be seen in the robes of the boys of Christ's Hospital. Their long blue coats, yellow stockings, and shallow caps are as well fitted to their outward as Latin and Greek to the inward man.—*New Monthly Magazine for March.*

THE MANNERS OF THE SOUTH SEA TRANSFERRER TO CORNHILL.

The attempt to assassinate Mr. Mellish, the wealthy contractor, in open day, in the middle of the city, when taken in conjunction with the apparent sanity and coolness of the perpetrator, who never made any attempt at escape, not yet denied his object for an instant, has been the cause of some surprise and perplexity. The motive seems almost trivial,—a civil injury, such as in great dealings necessarily often occurs between agents and principals, servants and masters. Peaceful people, who value life and never risk it beyond the hazards of a Hackney or Brixton stage, cannot think how, except for the very blackest causes, a man will either shed blood or encounter an ignominious death. The mystery is, however, out, when we learn that this individual, who is named Foulger, has been long a master of one of those South Sea whalers,—a species of occupation: in which it is almost impossible to engage without acquiring habits of violence and recklessness, or becoming indifferent to life. These vessels go out nominally to the South Sea for oil; but this is the least part of their labour they trade and barter in every part of the Eastern and Southern world, and very frequently are six of seven years absent. The crew are sharers in the profits, and are, down to the cabin-boy, interested in them. Whether this circumstance contributes to destroy discipline, or whether this effect arises from their long removal from any public opinion but their own, —from their being so long shut up together that they hate each other's very countenance, or to their mixing with so many half-savage nations, and thus becoming habituated to the violent manners and sudden passions of the East; the fact is, that these ships are frequently little else than Pandemoniums. Incessant quarrels take place, the crew is of every nation, and of many where the knife is the natural weapon of revenge; the pistol snaps across the table for an offensive word,—and confusion reigns till, in some way or other, vengeance is satisfied and order restored. In this sea-republic the master has often to fight, and sometimes to slaughter, for the maintenance of his authority: he has not only mutiny to put down,—he has his cargo to exchange and barter for, and his crew to provide for; and his means of payment are frequently bills on London, which sometimes it is vexatious enough to negotiate; and all this time the natural dangers of the sea, of storms, and shoals, and rocks are not mentioned. After all, these vessels often return with profits on their various merchandize, for the owners alone, of 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* One of them belonged to this Mr. Mellish which he had named after a daughter, and the proceeds of which were promised to her as a dowry. Now fancy one of these men in Cheapside or Cornhill, buffetted about by a crowd more careless of him than the waves of the sea have been—suppose him, money spent, no employment expected, character denied, and suffering under a sense of fancied injury; what is his most obvious remedy? He boils under a temper hotter than Timor, and breathes words more mephitic than Java,—his head turns as if he were reeling in his own cabin,—he grasps his pistol or his knife and goes in chase of his owner, the overgrown contractor, whom he deems to be fattening on his earnings. For a moment the stones of Threadneedle Street and the Poultry burn like the Philippine Islands,—the smell of powder is sweeter than their aromatic gales;—he sees his prize and fires;—it is only a shot;—the skipper was in liquor—wipe up the blood and put the patient to bed. The Exchange thinks differently about the attempt to assassinate a man worth a million of money. The city is in a hubbub; and such a fuss is made about it that even the skipper says he supposes his pop at the owner will be the death of him.—*New Monthly Magazine for March.*

REMARKS ON THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILIES AND HONOURS OF THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

BY A PEER OF THE REALM.

It is reported of the minister, Lord Shelburne, that he was accustomed to say, that "the nobility of England were more ignorant and more vicious than even those of France." By this remark he evidently intended to convey his profound contempt for the order to which he belonged. But we are inclined to think that his criticism was too severe even for that age— and undoubtedly there is at the present moment a great proportion of intelligence and instruction among the individuals composing the British Peerage. It is fortunate for them, and for us, that it is so; for them, because by causing them to be respected by the country, it increases the probable durability of their honours— for us, that is, for the public, because, as an hereditary aristocracy would appear to be necessary for the assistance of a limited monarchy, it prevents the likelihood of their being swept away, as they were formerly in France, by the burst of popular indignation.

The British peerage does and ought to stand upon its own merits. It is not a caste apart, possessed of onerous privileges to the other classes, as it is in many countries. It has no intrenchments of this kind, behind which it can fortify itself, and defy the oppression of public feeling. It belongs to the people, from which it is daily taken—not separated from them, but only placed at their head. Again the nobility of England cannot, luckily for itself, repose upon its ancestry, or to use the energetic words of Boileau, "se pare insolemment du merite d'autrui," like that of Germany, and perhaps of the rest of Europe: for it is composed principally of persons who cannot trace beyond a very few generations, and even in those generations how many connexions and alliances with the *roture* occur! Undoubtedly a few families among our peerage are ancient and honourable from their mention in our history; but not any of these would satisfy the heralds of the continent. We belive that there is no single instance in England of a family that would be what is called "Chapitrale" in Germany, that is to say, eligible to furnish members for the chapters, which admit only of pure nobility, that can be proved for four generations; or, what is called in foreign genealogies, proving sixteen quarterings.

To go first to the highest family in the state, it is well known that the Guelphs, though descended from "the antique brood of Este," are not *chapitrales*, from the circumstance of the marriage of one of their ancestors with a Frenchwoman, a "Mademoiselle d'Olbreuse." It has been said that the late Queen (Charlotte) used sometimes to reproach her royal husband with his *mèsalliance* in his family. The following anecdote is also told upon the same subject. On a certain occasion the queen gave a dinner at Frogmore, where were present, besides her own children, some foreign members of the House of Brunswick. It was remarked by one of the guests, that every person at table was descended from the Electress-Sophia; but the queen turned round, and pointing to her heart, exclaimed proudly, "Non, Madame, il n'y a pas de d'Olbreuse ici." We are glad that a woman in essentials so respectable as her late Majesty, should have derived pleasure even from trifles; but we are also glad that our royal race should possess this mixture of lower, but not therefore worse blood, which separates them more from the pedigree-hunting princes of the empire, and makes them appear more naturally belonging to the mixed nobility and mixed government of this country.

The lengthened genealogies of which the Scotch nation are so fond, ought to be received with extreme caution. Undoubtedly there are ancient families in that country, but who can believe pedigrees, which, in an obscure and uncivilized nook of the island, profess to pierce, with success and accuracy through all the darkness of the most barbarous ages. The importance which the North Britons attach to these "trumpery lists" of names is remarkable, as well as the interest which it would appear they think the public in general must feel upon the subject. One of the best exemplifications of this erroneous notion is to be found in the fact, that within the last two years, an enormous quarto volume has been published for the purpose of giving the public an adequate notion of a family* dwelling in the most northern corner of Scotland.

The pedigrees of those of the Irish peers, who are supposed to be of aboriginal descent, are to the full as fabulous as those of their northern brethren. But few however of these Milesian claimants remain, and the rest of the peerage is made of mixed races—settlers at different periods of the plunder and confiscation of that unhappy island—from Strongbow down to William the Third. The Irish peerage was sadly prostituted for the last half century before the Union of the two kingdoms—from Sampson Gideon,† the Jew stockjobber, and old Vanneck, ‡ down to De Blaquiere,‖ the ruined adventurer, who was made a peer at the Union in order to save the person from arrest for debt, when the Irish parliament ceased to be a protection. Mr. Pitt's first peer, created after the regulations of the Union,§ Thellusion, Lord Rendlesham, was not a very creditable one. However, the peerage has gained considerably in respectability by its diminution of numbers and by the restrictions in creations. The great error at the Union, so far as regards the respectability of the peerage, was committed at the request of the peers themselves: it was that of allowing any future creations. Upon this point the Irish peerage should have been placed on the same footing as the Scotch. It is in no way a desireable thing to perpetuate an inferior peerage, possessed of neither privileges nor duties—a peerage, which to use the language of Swift, "is a barren flower." Indeed it would seem to be a ludicrous absurdity to give persons titles and patents of peerage, who have no parliament house, and no means of exercising the natural legislative duties of peers. For the peers themselves it is also clearly a bad arrangement, as it must tend to lower the value of the honours they possess, whatever that value may be.

That able French political writer, Paul Louis Courier, has the following passage, in speaking of the origin of great families in his own country:—"There is not a single noble family in France, a single family of antique origin, which does not owe its fortune to women: you understand me. The women have made all the great families: it was not, as you may well imagine, in hemming their husband's shirts, or in nursing their children. What *we* call a virtuous woman, a good mother, what we attach so much value to, a treasure for us, would be the ruin of a courtier. What would you have him do with a correct lady, without lovers, without intrigues, who, under pretence of virtue, shut up in her home, should attach herself to her husband? The poor man would see favours raining around him, and would never get any thing. There may appear other causes for the rise of noble families, such as plunder, concussions, murders, proscriptions, and above all, confiscations. But let it be looked into, and it will be seen, that not any of these means could have been used without the favour of some grandee, obtained by some woman. For to plunder, it is necessary to have offices and governments, which are only obtained through the influence of women; and it was not sufficient merely to murder Jacques Cœur, or the Maréchal d'Ancre, it was necessary, in order to have possessions, to obtain the king's good pleasure

* The family of McKay.
† Lord Eardley.
‡ Lord Huntingfield.
‖ Lord De Blaquiere.
§ Namely, that only one should be created for every three that are extinct, till the number is reduced to a hundred, to which it is to be kept up.

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or consent; that is to say, the good pleasure and consent of the women who ruled the king or his minister. The spoils of the Huguenots, of the Frondeurs, the Traitants, and other advantages, were all favours which flowed and spread themselves by the same channels as pure as their source. In short, as there is not, never has been, and never will be, any other means of success for us plebeians than our industry; for the nobility there is also but one, and that is—prostitution; since it is necessary, my friends, to call it by its right name."

This reproach, which, with very few exceptions, is a just one as applied to France, is not of such universal application to England; and yet a good many of our ancient peerages originated in that impure source; or in a species of favouritism, which was still worse. Of peerages which may be traced to the latter origin, were those enjoyed by the family of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; namely, the elevation of his two brothers to the titles of Earl of Anglesy, and Viscount Purbeck; and Fielding, made Earl of Denbigh, and his brother made Earl of Desmond in Ireland, in consequence of the former marrying the favourite's sister. Also Cranfield, "mounted to be Earl of Middlesex, from marrying one of the Marquis of Buckingham's kindred."* And those of the at present extinct families of Hay, Earl of Carlisle, and Carr, Earl of Somerset. And in a later period, those of Sydney, Earl of Romney, and of the Earls of Portland and Albemarle. From the *favour* of women with the sovereign, proceeded the elevation to the peerage of Hamilton, Earl of Orkney; his wife was mistress to William the Third, and she also made her brother, Sir Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey; that of Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, made by his sister, Lady Suffolk, mistress of George the Second. The elevation of the illegitimate offsprings of sovereigns, comprehending several of our first peers—the creations of persons marrying the natural daughters of sovereigns, such as Lord Waldegrave, Lord Litchfield, Lennard Earl of Sussex, Paston Earl of Yarmouth, the unhappy Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, &c. —and the peerages sold by king's mistresses in different reigns.

With regard to the origin of elevations to the peerage, the older they are, the worse and more impure they would appear to be. There is no use in going back to the times of the Plantagenets or Tudors, because so few peerages still exist which were created by them; but, beginning with James the First, it is well known that all the peerages of his reign were granted either to favouritism or venality. In the beginning of his rule in England, his favourites, whom he brought with him from Scotland, sold all the titles of honour which were granted; afterwards Carr Earl of Somerset, and Hay Earl of Carlisle, obtained great sums from those who were anxious to elevate themselves; and finally, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, and still more, his infamous mother, the Countess of Buckingham, took money for peerages, as well as for every kind of court favour. It is related by contemporary writers, that peerages were even forced upon rich persons, in order to get money from them; and that this was the origin of the peerage of Richard Robartes, a wealthy merchant of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, who was compelled by Buckingham to accept of the title of Lord Robartes of Truro, and to pay ten thousand pounds for it. The honour of Baronet, it is well known, was only instituted for the purpose of being sold: and so low were honours sunk, that that of Knighthood, which had been so sparingly given by Elizabeth, was compulsorily inflicted on every gentleman possessing a certain property, unless he preferred paying a fine to be excused. This honour has never recovered itself in public estimation, since it was so scurvily treated. All the titles of that date, borne by the Spensers, the Fazes, the Petres, the Arundels, the Sackvilles, the Cavendishes, the Montagus, &c. were purchased *à poids d' or*, except those that were granted to the vilest favouritism. This practice also continued through the reign of Charles the First, and was even more publicly acted upon, as the necessities of the king and his courtiers rendered the sums of money so obtained the more necessary to them. Among the noble families who appear to owe their honours to these causes, may be mentioned the Stanhopes, Tuftons, and many others. It is difficult, where the custom was so general, to select examples.

The practice of selling peerages revived very generally at the restoration; and during the reign of Charles the Second, a regular tariff was established of sums to be paid for the different degrees of peerage. This was so completely an understood thing, that in one of the letters published from the Bodleian Library, and written while Dean Fell was building the great gateway and front of Christ Church, it is mentioned that the king had been graciously pleased to give the dean an earl's patent towards the completion of the college, thereby meaning, not that he had created that ecclesiastic an earl, but that he had permitted him to sell an earldom for that purpose, which was probably equivalent to a donation of twelve thousand pounds. In James the Second's reign, the practice still prevailed. In William the Third's, a set of unworthy Dutch favourites were raised to the honours of the peerage, and they in their turn sold it to others. It was also during this reign that honours were conferred upon some of the least creditable individuals who have ever received them. Under this head would come the Dukedom of Leeds, given to Lord Danby, the Earldom of Tankerville to the notorious Ford, Lord Grey, and the Marquisate of Wharton to the notorious Thomas Lord Wharton

In Queen Anne's time peerages were undoubtedly generally sold; and her reign was also distinguished by the profligate measures of creating *twelve peers* at once, in order to give a majority for the time to the minister. Of these there still remain, Lord Hay of Pedwardin, the English peerage of the Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Middleton, Lord Boyle of Marston, (Earl of Cork in Ireland,) and Lord Bathurst. The mistresses of George the first and second made a traffic of peerages, and the last honours of this kind, for which it was supposed money was taken, were those created in 1747 and 1749, by Lady Yarmouth—these were Viscount Folkestone,* Lord Ponsonby of Sysonby, Lord Archer, and one or two more. Upon the subject of these peerages of Lady Yarmouth, an anecdote is related. The mistress had promised Sir Jacob Bouverie that he should be the first of *the batch*, but the minister had promised one of the other purchasers. The difficulty was got over by the minister's friend being the first Baron created, while Sir Jacob was made a Viscount, and paid twelve thousand pounds, instead of ten thousand pounds, which was paid by all the rest.

* Wilson's James the First.

* "The Countess of Yarmouth was inoffensive, and attentive only to please the king, and selling peerages wherever she had an opportunity. She touched twelve thousand for Sir Jacob Bouverie's cornet."—WALPOLE.

EARL FITZWILLIAM AND EORLDERMAN WAITHMAN.

The prince and the shopkeeper: what a difference there was a month ago between these two men—each eminent in his way—and now the distinction is but small! If it were desired to pick out of all known men of the last age the two individuals who had run a kind of paralled career of distinction, and were yet the most contrasted—where could better names be hit upon than those of the two who are just now deposited several feet below the bustle of humanity? The distance established in an old society like ours between individual and individual is enormous; nature is altogether controlled, and artificial distinctions are set up of a force stronger even than nature. Had these two men been put together in a republic, Waithman would have been the tyrant of his tribe. and Fitzwilliam would never have moved from the respectability of a steady and amiable citizen. Had they been born under some old monarchy, such as that of Louis XIV., Fitzwilliam by the force of his rank and birth, would have shone a court star, and might at any one moment have had Waithman bastiled or bastinadoed for a look of impertinence. England is the *juste milieu*: we give each the opportunity of a distinguished career, and yet in all things personal hold them as far as the poles asunder. Publicly, that is to say in controlling the tide of events, there is no doubt that Waitman has played even a more important part than the distinguished nobleman; and yet how high in society the Yorkshire prince has always stood over the Fleet-Street shopkeeper!

How tenderly was the now dead earl nurtured!—what tutors awaited his opening intellect—what grooms, what master,—what doctors watched the development of his limbs—what youthful pleasures were laid at his feet—what a succession was promised!—how he travelled;—into what capitals he was ushered!—and then he reigned as viceroy over a kingdom—became beloved—was suddenly recalled, and the nation went into mourning!—on the day of his sailing out of the bay of Dublin all the bells of Ireland were muffled: it was a national funeral, and they buried their best hopes. He then came home to his Yorkshire palace: to his wide domains; his stud which kings might envy; to tenantry who followed, and met him, and attended in town and country, like retainers of old; and then he had his public day, and, in short, his court, where we have seen a numerous and yet chosen band of the representatives of the richest and oldest country aristocracy of England. In revenue, in power, in worship, in dignity of person, character, and bearing, Earl Fitzwilliam was a prince! he was a prince in bounty, too; tempered benevolence was the daily habit of his mind. He was the regal steward of enormous revenues, which he administered for the good of that portion of the public over which he presided. In this high and equable career he moved with order and reverence for upwards of fourscore years. Had he been formed in a stronger mould he might have gone on for a score or two of more years, for no voice or a passion ever hurried or rendered turbid the fine stream of blood that circulated in his noble frame.

Now look on this picture:—Waithman, a somewhat younger man, was cradled in hardship; education he snatched; nay he grappled and wrestled with circumstances for grammar and spelling; he walked into London and bore his burthen as a linendraper's porter; by saving and shrewdness, and by demonstration of strong character, he worked his way to a sort of boot-shop, and secured a fair average of passing custom. The bread and cheese being provided for, he turned round to look at his position in reference to his fellow-men; he found that the city was the prey of a privileged class and that the hogs did not know how they were cheated of their fool. He was a member of the livery, and had the right of speech before an assembly—the most invaluable of privileges before which no abuse can last very long; he spoke out of the honest conviction of his heart, for he had sense and passion, and a deep impatience of wrong; he persuaded a few moulded of the same cast-iron as himself; but from the multitude, the hopers from the present, the meanly doing-well, the timid and the peaceable, —not to mention the bold gainers by the old Pitt system—taking, from these he drew upon himself an intensity of obloquy, that none could have stood that was not by nature formed for controlling and enjoying the storm. He went on from municipal to national wrongs —taking a strong vulgar view of our country's evils; and partly by the aid of an old rump of Beckford whigs, and Wilkes-and-liberty adherents, but principally by his own broad and highly-coloured denunciations, which created partizans, he succeeded in making and keeping up a party powerful in speech, from the days of the French revolution to the days of doctrinal reform,—which we think we are right in saying superseded the old Burdett school of politics about the time of the establishment of the "Westminster Review," —a work that has had more to do with recent changes than many suppose.

In the meantime Waithman's business throve,—for his strong sense and sharp dealing was applicable to Manchester goods as to Manchester politics,—and he spoke himself into the Common Council; and his prosperity seemed to justify the shrievalty; and hence the mayoralty, and the membership, and, in short, all the honours the city can bestow; and how dearly earned, by shouldering the world both in public and private affairs! Many are the nights and days of deep chagrin, and stern anxiety, and struggling will, that this man must have gone through in the course of his fight, first against difficulties of life and next against the bitter hostilities of the political contest of those days. It was then a supposed struggle *pro aris et focis*. Men had been so completely mystified by the authorities of this country, that it was pretty generally deemed that the sacrifice of such an agitator as Waithman would have been a civic virtue. This was our reign of terror. Waithman, was, in fact, the city agitator; and amongst his brother citizens he had all the capacities of an agitator. He lived hard, like, them, and yet with a sort of rule and mastership over apprentices and journeymen. He loved too, a social union; was absolute and even sublime, in a sort of broad, overwhelming joke, which gagged and suffocated his opponent; and then he would come down with a common sense view of a question which overwhelmed both sides as ignorant as himself, but neither half so clever.

His presence was impressive, and yet there was something repulsive in it; he spoke well, for he never appeared to be thinking of speech-making, but of hammering his own notions into a public body. Waithman was honest: he was too proud to be otherwise; he was scarcely liked, for the weapon with which he used to slay his enemies, he used to swing it about in joke, and it gave rude hits. He was not rich, for in order to make wealth—wealth must be the god, and only god. Waithman, on the contrary, thought a great deal more of the machine the Creator had set agoing, and whom men called Waithman, than of any thing the said Waithman could put into a recess the tailor had fabricated in his coat of West of England cloth. No wonder he died under seventy; adamant would have worn out sooner: deduct the tare and tret from this man's constitution, and the result would have given a continuity of life equal to that of the patriarchs of old.—*New Monthly Magazine for March.*

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. *William Wilson*, the proprietor of some extensive premises near the Custom-house, was summoned before the LORD MAYOR for having squirted the contents of a water spout upon a gentleman named Bennet, who resides in the same neighbourhood. The very crowded auditory were much amused by the case.

Mr. Bennet stated that, as he was passing by Mr. Wilson's premises, on the foot-pavement, a water-spout under the gateway suddenly poured out a quantity of water all over his person. He immediately went to the defendant to inform him that the machine was badly constructed, and exhibited his clothes in proof of the truth of the assertion, as it could not have been intended to overwhelm the public with such a salute. The defendant looked at him, dripping as he was, and said "Why, I dare say 'tis all right"—(laughter). Witness was surprised at such an observation, and said that the annoyance was a very grievous one, and the defendant would not like such a shower himself; to which that gentleman replied, "I take it for granted that you were committing some nuisance before my premises, and that's my way of getting rid of such nuisances"—(loud laughter). Witness very promptly and *appropriately* said, that the gentleman who had drenched him told a d—d lie. This declaration however, did no more than induce the defendant to persevere in saying that his water-spout had only performed an act of justice, and he refused to make any apology.

A boy, who was behind the defendant in the street, stated that he saw the water-spout squirt all over the gentleman as he walked along the pavement.

The defendant's solicitor stated that his client had purchased the premises from the Commissioners of Customs, and laid out several thousand pounds upon them. It was a serious evil that nuisances were committed by 400 or 500 persons daily at those very premises for which the sum of 600*l* a year was paid, and Mr. Wilson resolved to remedy it, if possible, by puting up notices and expostulations, and threats of all kind, but all would not do. At length he hit upon the expedient of a curiously-constructed water-spout, which was not only calculated to wash away the nuisance but the nuisance-maker—(loud laughter). This machine was kept in play against offenders, and no doubt would, in time, banish them altogether, and make the premises available.

The LORD MAYOR—Is this machine set like a spring-gun, then? Does it let fly its contents at a man the moment he enters the premises?

Defendant—I have only to say, my Lord, that necessity is the mother of invention, and my water spout is one of the children. Mr. Bennet was actually one of my nuisance customers, or the spout would not have played upon him—(loud laughter).

The LORD MAYOR—We have it in evidence that he was not, and you shall find bail, if you refuse to apologise; for I consider this a very great outrage, and that it is aggravated by your present behaviour.

The solicitor to the defendant—The fact is, my Lord, that the spout is infallible, and somebody must have been offending as Mr. Bennet passed, and the probability is that the high wind blew the mixture in that gentleman's face—(great laughter).

Mr. Wilson then apologised to Mr. Bennet, who declared that he would never have thought of complaining to the Lord Mayor if Mr. Wilson had not squirted abuse at him as well as water—(laughter).

MISCELLANEA.

The election for the City terminated yesterday, in the return of Mr. Lyall, the Conservative. The numbers at the close of the poll were—

For Mr. Lyall	5,561
For Alderman Venables	4,487
Majority for Mr. Lyall	1,084

The *Times* and the *Morning Advertiser* have intimated that this result was partly procured by bribery. Mr. Alderman Venables says that there was a junction against him of a portion of the Radical party with the Tories, which coupled with the apathy of his friends, lost him the election. The real fact we take to be, that the Reformers, having an eye to what is going on in Parliament, were indifferent as to the party politics of either of the candidates. Politics aside, Mr. Lyall may be the more eligible man of the two; and, as we have just hinted, there is no political excitement *in favour* of the Ministerialists.

At the election in December, the one of the returned members who stood lowest on the list polled 565 more votes than Mr. Lyall on the present occasion, and 1,649 more than Mr. Alderman Venebles.—*Times.*

KIDNAPPING.—The following revolting fact ought to be generally known;—About six months age, two girls (13 to 15 years of age) went with their parents to see the Bristol illumination; by some accident they separated from their parents, and were overtaken in their way home by several lock-up Gipsey carts. They were seized by the drivers of them, put into separate carts and threatened that if they made the least noise they should be murdered. One of these carts lately came within 4 miles of Worcester, the owners of it being employed in collecting bones. During the absence of the man and woman belonging to it, one of the girls who had been kindnapped, made her escape to that city, and related her case to an individual, who kindly wrote to her uncle, John Bidgood. 17. Broad-street, Bristol. He immediately sent her money and clothes to take her home, whither she was conveyed on Thursday last. The Gipsey, on discovering his loss, had the audacity to offer a sovereign for her apprehension, saying she was his sister's child. He confessed, however, that he should have made a good deal of money of her by sending her into Wales. The girl stated that there was a little boy and girl in the cart when she was first taken, but they disappeared. She says the carts have the names of Messrs Smith, Lewis, and others, on them and that the owners went about collecting bones, and stole every thing they could lay their hands on. When children are stolen, they are stripped, their faces blacked, and ragged clothes given them to disguise them. She was treated in this way. It is to be regretted that means were not adopted to apprehend the scoundrel who claimed the child.—*Leamington Spa Courier.*

BISHOP PHILLPOTTS.—No man ever had more of the courtier in his composition than Dr. Philpotts. He is a clerical Chesterfield. And as to his bows—their profundity, *empressement*, and frequency—Sir Charles Grandison must have been his model, and Richardson alone could do them justice! Perhaps his long and close intercourse with Bishop Barrington, himself a finished gentleman, might have contributed to throw that air of overpowering urbanity into his look and language. Of middle stature, with a keen quick eye, ready comprehension of the views of others, and a rapid response to them, he is a thorough man of business. Study, or care, or ambition, has much and deeply furrowed his countenance; but the pliancy of his person equals the pliancy of his politics! Yet he is an able, keen, and persuasive writer. The rectory-house at Stanhope, with its conservatories, hot-walls, and forcing-houses, was built by him. It is worthy of the splendid benefice to which it is attached. In the hall is a fine Roman altar, in perfect preservation—the only appendage of which many of his brethren envy him the possession. It was at Stanhope that his letter to Jeffrey, the shortest and smartest of all his pamphlets, was written: the labour, it is affirmed, for he writes rapidly and without effort, of a very few days. Apart from his political transgressions, he has received hard measurers from the public press. At Stanhope he preached constantly and earnestly, took his full share of the duty of that populous living, and was ever ready to perform the meanest and more labourious pastoral offices to the humblest of his flock. This point in his character his opponents have carefully kept out of sight, and most unfairly. He was a zealous, indefatigable, and generous parish priest.—*Whycheotte of St. John's.*

Monsieur Chateaubriand, who has not forgotten the author in the minister, received a handsome compliment at Verona from a literary sovereign. "Ah! Monseiur C., are you related to that Chateaubriand who—who—who has written something?" ("*écrit quelque chose.*") It is said, that the author of Atala repented him for a moment of his legitimacy.—*Murray's Byron*, vol. 14.

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